- 1-2 分别判断下列各函数式属于何种信号。(重复习题 1-1 所问。)
 - (1) $e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t)$
- (2) e^{-nT}

(3) $\cos(n\pi)$

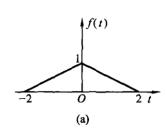
(4) sin(nω₀) (ω₀为任意值)

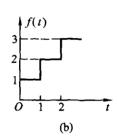
- $(5) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$
- 以上各式中n为正整数。
- 1-4 对于例1-1 所示信号,由 f(t)求 f(-3t-2),但改变运算顺序,先求 f(3t)或先求
 - f(-t),讨论所得结果是否与原例之结果一致。
- 1-7 绘出下列各信号的波形。

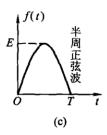
$$(1) \left[u(t) - u(t-T) \right] \sin \left(\frac{4\pi}{T} t \right)$$

(2)
$$[u(t)-2u(t-T)+u(t-2T)]\sin(\frac{4\pi}{T}t)$$

1-10 写出题图1-10(a)、(b)、(c)所示各波形的函数式。







题图 1-10

- 1-11 绘出下列各时间函数的波形图。
 - (1) $te^{-t}u(t)$
 - (2) $e^{-(t-1)}[u(t-1)-u(t-2)]$
 - (3) $[1 + \cos(\pi t)][u(t) u(t-2)]$
 - (4) u(t) 2u(t-1) + u(t-2)
 - (5) $\frac{\sin[a(t-t_0)]}{a(t-t_0)}$
 - (6) $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[e^{-t} (\sin t) u(t) \right]$

1-14 应用冲激信号的抽样特性,求下列表示式的函数值。

$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t-t_0)\delta(t)dt$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t_0 - t) \delta(t) dt$$

(3)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-t_0) u\left(t-\frac{t_0}{2}\right) dt$$

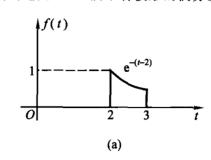
$$(4) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-t_0) u(t-2t_0) dt$$

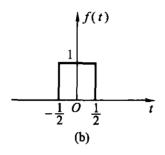
$$(5) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (e^{-t} + t) \delta(t+2) dt$$

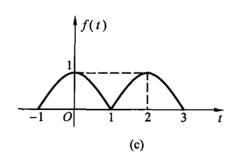
$$(6) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t + \sin t) \delta\left(t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) dt$$

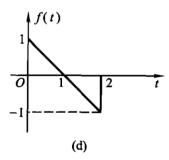
$$(7)\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega t} [\delta(t) - \delta(t - t_0)] dt$$

1-18 粗略绘出题图1-18 所示各波形的偶分量和奇分量。









题图 1-18

1-20 判断下列系统是否为线性的、时不变的、因果的。

(1)
$$r(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}e(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$(2) r(t) = e(t)u(t)$$

(3)
$$r(t) = \sin[e(t)]u(t)$$
 (4) $r(t) = e(1-t)$

(4)
$$r(t) = e(1-t)$$

(5)
$$r(t) = e(2t)$$

(6)
$$r(t) = e^2(t)$$

$$(7) \ r(t) = \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} e(\tau) d\tau$$

(7)
$$r(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} e(\tau) d\tau$$
 (8)
$$r(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{5t} e(\tau) d\tau$$

1-21 判断下列系统是否是可逆的。若可逆,给出它的逆系统;若不可逆,指出使该系统产 生相同输出的两个输入信号。

(1)
$$r(t) = e(t-5)$$

(2)
$$r(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}e(t)$$

(3)
$$r(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} e(\tau) d\tau$$

(4)
$$r(t) = e(2t)$$

1-23 有一线性时不变系统,当激励 $e_1(t) = u(t)$ 时,响应 $r_1(t) = e^{-\alpha t}u(t)$,试求当激励 $e_2(t) = \delta(t)$ 时,响应 $r_2(t)$ 的表示式。(假定起始时刻系统无储能。)